The Pittsburgh Post.

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The Daily Post.

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS!—Daily, Five Dollars per year, strictly in advance. Weekly, Single subscriptions Two Dollars per year; in Clubs of five, One Dollar.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade

For March and April.

WM. McGREERY, V. P. B. CAMPBELL,
ISAIAH DICKEY, B. PRESTON,
S. S. McELROY, WM. MEANS.

TO LETS for SALE at this office.

PITTSBURGH AS IT IS.

Shortcomings and Needed Reforms.

NUMBER SEVEN.

OTHER NUISANCES—DRAYS AT STREET CROSSINGS—UNLICENSED HAWKERS AND PEDLARS, &c.

In addition to the nuisances mentioned in our last, affecting the health of our citizens, there are a number of other provisions, made for the convenience of the public and the proper regulation of the city, the enforcement of which is constantly neglected. To these we shall refer briefly, remarking that if we had a sufficient police force they could be generally carried into effect, which is at present almost out of the question.

Under this head we find, first, a penalty of $2 imposed for suffering a dray, wagon, cart, carriage or any vehicle to remain on any public square, street or alley, for more than two hours. Then one prohibiting the throwing or piling of coal upon the foo.ways, and providing that the same shall be placed on the street and removed within twelve hours, under like penalty. The same forfeiture is also imposed for using awning rails which come within less than seven feet of the pavement. $5 is exacted for obstructing the sidewalk by overhanging roofs, outstairs or small buildings, $3 for projecting sign boards, except at taverns on the corners of streets, and $10 for a jut or bulk window to incommode the passage, or a step or cellar door extending more than four feet upon the footway. $5 is the fine for leaving building materials on the street so as to occupy more than one half; or for sifting dry lime or mixing mortar on the streets, or for permitting building materials or rubbish to lie in the streets for more than a week after the completion of new buildings A wise provision has been made requiring that when a new building has reached the heighth of one story or an old one is to be unroofed or taken down, a substantial covering must be erected over the sidewalk, so as to permit its free use and protect passers-by from falling missiles; for a violation of this a fine of $5 per day is the forfeit. A fine of $2 is imposed for placing on any street, lane, alley or square, any substance, (except for the purpose of loading or unloading, removing or storing away,) and where merchants do use the foot-walk, temporarily, in day light, for the temporary deposit of goods, they must leave an unobstructed passage of five feet—on Market street four.

Of another class are the following, which are perhaps more frequently violated: Throwing, casting or firing any squib, rocket or fire-work in the streets, subjects the offender to a penalty of five dollars, as does also the making or assisting in making any bonfire, or wantonly burning shavings, or other combustibles in the streets; while the flying of a kite in the streets is punishable by a fine of $1. Blasting rock is restricted by wholesome regulations, within the city limits. A permit must first be obtained from the Mayor; then a barrier must be erected to prevent the rolling or projection of large stones over precipices or injuring any adjacent property, and each blast to be covered will wicker work or something to prevent small pieces of stone from being throwe upon the street or adjacent property. For violation the penalty is $10 to $50. The latter sum is fixed as a penalty for keeping more than thirty pounds of gunpowder at a time in any house, cellar, shop, warehouse, boat or apartment, or conveying any more than the quantity named through the city without securing it in a good bag or bags, or within a canvass or other like covering to prevent scattering. A penalty of $3 is imposed for the burning out of a chimney which had not been swept for one month previous $10 for the first offence and $20 for every month after, is the forfeit for having a chimney projecting less than three feet above the roof, and chimneys of manufactories must be carried to such a height as to prevent danger from fire and inconvenience from smoke. When houses of different elevations join, the chimney of the lower building must be constructed so high that the sparks, fire or smoke shall not injure or disfigure other buildings. The penalty for these violations is $10 for the first offence and $50 for every month of continuance. $5 is the penalty for insecure stoves and pipes, or for a pipe projecting into any street or alley. After the fire of 1845, an ordinance was passed requiring the erection of parapet or fire walls, at least nine inches high, between the roofs of all buildings, under penalty of $20. This we believe, is generally enforced, but another part of the same is not—that requiring all buildings to have dormer-windows, scuttles, or traps in the roof, and also ladders or steps to afford access to chimney and roof in case of fire. The distillation or boiling of turpentine, oil or varnish is prohibited, unless carried on in an open space at least thirty feet distant from any property that might be injured or in a building pronounced, by three master brick layers, fire proof, under penalty of forfeiting the whole of the article manufactured and $100. Another section prescribes the manner in which bakehouses shall be built and imposes a penalty of $10 and $25 per month for violation. The erection of wooden buildings is also prohibited under penalty of $500 for the first offence, and the same for every three months after erection the building is allowed to remain. These are good precautionary measures, and their rigid enforcement would render our security from fire much greater.

A few more and we shall have done. The bathing nuisance in summer is greatly complained of, and we hope to see the ordinance, which imposes a penalty of $5 for bathing, between sunrise and half past eight in the evening, in either of the rivers, within the city limits, rigidly enforced the coming season.

The dog law, too, is universally neglected.—It provides that every dog running at large shall wear a collar bearing its owner's name and residence; that all dogs shall be securely muzzled from the 15th of July to the 15th of September; that the Mayor shall appoint persons to take up, kill and bury all dogs found running at large, unless as prescribed above, in the city, they receiving fifty cents for each dog. A fine of $50 is imposed for obstructing the officers in the discharge of their duty.

The enforcement of another section might save the city from damages and costs in cases of accident. It is that which require the Street Commissioners to notify all persons having cellars, cellar doorways, vaults or vault-holes, lying opened or exposed, to have them properly secured, and fixes the penalty for refusing to comply with such notice at $5 to $50.

We also hear frequent complaints of persons being obliged to stand from five to ten minutes at a time, waiting for a string of drays to pass. There is an ordinance in existence requiring drivers of vehicles following each other in this manner to keep at least twelve feet behind that proceeding him. It is very inconvenient to wait until perhaps fifteen or twenty drays pass up Wood street, the horses moving slowly, for a pedestrian to cross, and we, in common with many others, would be glad to see the remedy applied.

Another matter to which we desire to call attention is the number of unlicensed hawkers and pedlers who infest the city, who, if followed up and sought out, would increase the revenue of the city very materially. Aside from these, too, we have traveling speculators in soaps, notions and blacking, who sell their wares in the streets by long speeches and long vociferations, always attracting crowds and obstructing the streets. Three months ago one of these itinerant dealers in blacking was before the Mayor for violating the ordinances, but was released on promising to desist from obstructing the streets. Since that time we have seen the lad, almost daily, holding forth to large crowds, in the streets and on the sidewalks, "with none to molest or make him afraid." If the police officers did not see him it is a poor commentary on their vigilance; if they did it was their duty to arrest him. They should take all such persons before the Mayor and our streets would soon be rid of these nuisances.

The ordinances against huckstering, &c., are tolerably well enforced and we shall not refer especially to them. We have enumerated enough to show that the wise provisions of our Councils are not well carried out. When the abuses we have mentioned are reformed we may speak of some others, but we really fear that we shall not for a long time be under the necessity of seeking out more violated ordinances if we wait upon the hoped-for reforms.

THE PENSION AGENCY.—The act of Congress withdrawing the payment of pensions from the banks and establishing distinct agencies, allows the agents a commission of two per cent. on their disbursements, with stationery, but in no event is the compensation of an agent to exceed $1,000 per annum. There is no allowance for clerk hire. For the first two or three years, under the act referred to, the commissions of the agency have nearly reached the maximum; but for some cause or other, during Mr. Fetterman's administration, an agency was established at Cleveland, withdrawing from this fully one-half of the pensioners on the rolls. Since then, all the Revolutionary, and nearly all those of the War of 1812 have died, so that the compensation of the agent does not now amount to quite $300 per annum. For this meagre salary he has to give approved security in the sum of $30,000, besides running the risk of losing payments on vouchers not legally or formally prepared. The complications now thrown around the rendition of the quarterly accounts and the numerous reports to be made, require a man's whole time, and on the occasion of the semi-annual payments the service of a clerk, for which, as above stated, the agent gets no allowance. So the office is no great catch after all. No one can understand the multifarious laws and incongruous forms without deep study and long practical experience.

A GIRL WRITING TO HER LOVERER.—A friend of ours, who occasionally picks up an item or two in his peregrinations, has furnished us with a letter which was written a few days since, by an innocent country damsel, to her handsome young lover, an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad, who frequently honors the flourishing city of Altoona with his manly presence. The epistle is rather on the rich order, and we give it *verbatim et literatim*, and would say *et punctuatum*, but this idea Mary seems to think superfluous, as she has never made a mark. The gay young chap with the black moustaches, will no doubt be pleased to learn that Molly has cut Mr Smith's cotton, and that she thinks he will certainly take advantage of the circumstance. A gal capable of writing such a letter, is a jewel that should be highly prized. Here is the letter. Read it:

my Dearest fren
I respect you

and rite to you a few lines to let you now that I ame well at present time and I wod be very much rejoice to heare from you I was in Altoona a saturday night and I wod like to seene you and to a tact to you I hafe somthing to tell you I hafe thot of you ofine but I will think of you ofine til I see you I hort that you was tending church yesterday I was very glad to her that and then mabe you will be a better boy and mabe you will not drink so much wine I was at church a sonday night about a mile frome home and it was that dork that we hardly cud get home a tole and it rande to there was a big meaning a revival commence next saturday night at Anna church I wod like if you wod com downe if you cine I and Mr smith has fell out the nex night after I has seene you he did wont me to go with hime at a party and I tole hime that I was in Altoona and I was to sleepy to go he said he expected I hat a bo and I did not go and he pertended that I will bee in altoona the night this week So wod like to see you now rite to me if you will come downe a saturday night and if you will come down a satur night wy I wid to town a satur and you cin Com a long down excuse my bad riting fore this time.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams. A. V. Conle vs. Scott, Baker & Co.; feigned issue. Verdict for plaintiff.

The case of John M. Stevens vs. Frederick Merriman, an action of damages for defamatory words, was next taken up. The plaintiff complains that defendant stated in the hearing of Josiah Winters and others, that he (Stevens) had been guilty of gross misconduct with Mrs. Sarah McLaughlin, wife of Campbell McLaughlin, residing in Ohio township, where the parties to the suit reside, that he repeated these declarations at a corn-husking on the 22d of November, 1859, in the hearing of many persons, and alleged that he could prove and swear to what he alleged, as he had seen it himself. The same scandalous insinuations were made by Merryman at a Methodist prayer meeting, when Mr. Stevens was called upon to lead in prayer, and the defendant is further charged with having composed a little song in reference to the plaintiff and the lady in question. Mr. Stevens is a married man, and having maintained a fair reputation up till this time—and pronouncing all these allegations false and libelous—he seeks redress through the medium of the law. He has brought a similar action against John Merryman, brother of the present defendant, but the cases are to be tried separately. The case was on trial at adjournment.

THE COUNTY REFORM BILL, as it passed the Senate, had some important amendments added. In its present condition, the first Controller is to be appointed by the Judges of the Common Pleas, to hold until the first Monday of December, 1862, and his successor to be elected by the people at the election in 1862. The Auditors are to continue in office until October, 1861, and their office is then to be abolished; but the Auditors are to be paid at the rate of $200 per year, each, until the expiration of their respective terms. The County Solicitor is to be appointed by the Controller and Court of Common Pleas, and to hold his office for three years, at a salary of five hundred dollars. The granting of license is restored to the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions. The tax-payers are to have a deduction of five per cent. on taxes paid to the Treasurer, when he visits the different districts, before the 1st of July, or when paid at the Treasurer's office before the 1st of October, and taxes may be paid, at the amount assessed, at the Treasurer's office between the 1st of October and the 1st of November. On the 1st of November, the duplicates of unpaid taxes are to be issued to the collectors, with five per cent. added.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The inauguration of Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D. as President of this institution will take place in the First Church, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday evening. The sermon on the occasion will be delivered by the Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D. The address will be delivered on Monday evening, April 15th, by the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, D. D., of Philadelphia. The examination of the students will commence on Monday 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following are the Committee of Examination—Rev. Messrs. S. M. M'Clung, C. C. Beatty, D. D. and J. Robinson, and Messrs. B. R. Bradford and Thos. M'Kennan, M. D. Addresses by the graduating class, and farewell by one of the Professors, will be delivered on Wednesday evening, 17th April.

THE WHEAT PROSPECT.—The present season is said by those whose interest it is to keep advised in such matters, to be an exceedingly favorable one for the growth of the wheat crop. So far as we have heard, the wheat fields throughout the country, and indeed, throughout the State' present a very flourishing appearance.

PAVING TAX.—We call the attention of property holders to the advertisement of the city Treasurer in this mornings paper. Those who pay up before the first of May, will save money, costs and trouble.

LAST NIGHT OF THE LLYOD'S AT THE THEATRE—MATTINEE.—Lloyd's Minstrels, who have been playing with such success at the Theatre, close their engagement this evening, when a splendid bill is offered, commencing with the farce of "Paddy Miles' Boy," followed by the Minstrels in a varied and attractive programme, and concluding with the "Spectre Bridegroom." For the convenience of families and children, who cannot attend in the evening, an entertainment will be given at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, when the admission will be twenty-five cents to all parts of the house. If the weather is fine we expect to see the house full. The company is an excellent one and none who attend can fail to enjoy themselves. They played to an overflowing house last evening.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.—The interior Western towns have gotten up a lively competion for the location of Westminster College, recently destroyed by fire at New Wilmington, Lawrence county. Various propositions have been offered; the following, from Mercer, is the best: A square of lots to be donated for the erection, and $1,000 to aid in replenishing the libraries of the students, which were also destroyed. This proposition was regarded as very liberal, and received great favor with the Trustees. Owing to the absence of several members of the Board, no action was taken in the matter. The location of the buildings will probably be determined upon at the next meeting.

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER.—This eminent Oculist and Aurist, who has been in this city for some weeks, is becoming daily more popular and appreciated, there has been no adept in the diseases of those delicate organs the eye and ear, whose practice has been attended by such unequalled success. The many testimonials of undoubted character which appeared in our paper, is of itself sufficient evidence of the Doctor's high attainment in his profession; we would therefore urge upon the afflicted the immediate necessity of having their cases brought under his treatment while it is time for a cure to be perfected during his stay in Pittsburgh.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—The Duquesne Fire Company is determined not to be far behind the Vigilant in procuring a steamer. They have lately appointed a committee to go East with full powers to contract for or purchase a first class steamer, the requisite sum having been already received. If they buy it—or rather it will be here in a few weeks, if they have to wait until one is built for them they may not get it until midsummer. Of one thing we are sure that the Duquesne boys will procure a good engine or none at all.

OUTRAGE AT MECCA.—At Mecca, last week, a half-witted girl, named Curry, was induced, by a party of young men to enter a shanty at one of the wells, when the wretches poured whisky down her throat, until she became helpless, after which they were guilty of cruelties and indecencies too awful for narration in a public print. The poor girl died on the Tuesday succeeding the outrage. The physicians who made the post mortem examination said the girl had died from the effect of the treatment she received. The perpetrators who belong to the vicinity of Lowell, leave decamped.

THE KANSAS FUND.—The following additional contributions to the Kansas fund were received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

Workmen at Hussey, Wel s & Co's Steel Works	$ 5 00
Presbyterian congregation of Duke Run and Beverly, Muskingum county, Ohio, per Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, Westmoreland County	16 00
Cash	2 00
Hookstown Erodelphian Literary Society	7 00
Total	$47 00
Amount previously reported	5,471 64
Total contributions to date	$5,518 64
Amount remitted	5,518 64

PASTORAL CHANGE.—In order to effect a division of his pastoral charge, Rev. A. H. Waters has resigned the care of Butler and Hannastown congregations, and will confine his labors to the churches in Prospect and vicinity. The Rev. J. H. Brice, of York, York Co., Pa., has received and accepted a call from the Butler and Hannastown churches and will assume their pastoral care on the first Sunday in April. Mr. Waters will deliver his valedictory discourse on the Butler congregation to-morrow.

CAUGHT.—A man named Alson Granger was arrested at the Pennsylvania railroad depot on Thursday evening, charged with fraud and larceny. The accused had been boarding at the Hayrsville Water Cure, and left, as is alleged, forgetting to pay the board there, and carrying with him a silver watch which was given him on trial, but which he neglected to pay for. He made a virtue of necessity by paying his board bill and returning the watch, after which he was permitted to depart.

INSURANCE.—Mr. R. C. Loomis is agent in this city for a number of sound and reliable insurance companies. We advertise this morning a statement of the Home Insurance Company of New York City, which presents a condition of the company well calculated to give confidence to insurers. Mr. Loomis' office is No. 59 Wood street.

TURNED UP.—A gentleman just returned from New York, states that Mr. Smiley, the New Lisbon merchant, whose mysterious disappearance from this city created such anxiety in the minds of his friends, is now in that city, having gone thither for the purpose of buying goods. This will be welcome news to his family and friends.

HON. JOHN BELL'S STEAMBOAT.—We understand that a large sized tow boat is being built at the yard of John S. Pringle, Esq., at Brownsville, for Hon John Bell, of Tennessee. Secession does not seem to affect his business relations with the North.

DRS. STEBBINS & MUNSON, dentists, have formed a partnership and opened an office at 105 Fifth street, second door below the Cathedral. See card.

JOSEPH MEYER.....ANTHONY MEYER.

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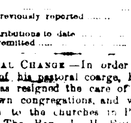

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The steamship Arago from Havre and Southampton, has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 6th inst.

The steamer Europe had to take the cargo of the crippled steamer Australasian, to New York.

The Holland Ministry have resigned.

Austria has requested Denmark to delay the presentation of the budget before the Holstein Chambers. England, France and Prussia have also demanded delay by Denmark.

Count Cavour has brought to the notice of the Italian Parliament the necessity for settling the Roman question.

The demand for discount in London has increased; Consols closed at 91¾@91¾ for money and 92⅛@92⅜ for account.

Breadstuffs.—The market closed quiet.—Flour has a declining tendency, and quotations are lower. Wheat quiet but steady, red western is quoted at 11⅙@12s 10d, and white at 13@14s 6d. Corn quiet; mixed in fair demand at 37@38s, and white at 38@39s. Provisions quiet; beef dull; bacon quiet; lard dull at 54@56s; tallow quiet. Produce: Sugar dull, rice steady; pot ashes quiet at 28s, pd; pearls quiet; rosin dull; spirits turpentine dull.

The ship Conquest, from Mobile, for Liverpool, went ashore in Carnarvon Bay and is probably a total wreck.

The ship Ocean Guide, from Newport, for Galveston, was abandoned at sea on February 14th. The crew were saved.

In the House of Commons on the 4th inst., Mr. Hennessey charged Lord John Russell with deliberately concealing important dispatches relating to trade with Tuscany and Naples, and reproached him for having committed a breach of the international law.

Mr. Layard said the course of the government was in accordance with the sentiment of the mass of the English people. Sir E. Bowyer said the policy of the Foreign Office would lead to war.

The London *Times* says the new tariff bill of the United States establishes protective duties on the most extravagant scale, and the almost absolute prohibition of imports from Europe, would be more detrimental to the interests of America than Europe.

FRANCE.—M. Persigny has authorized the establishment of two daily papers in Paris.

In the French Senate, M. Boissy, made an attack on the alliance with England, but his remarks were received with dissatisfaction.

In the French manufacturing districts business was very dull.

AUSTRIA.—Austria has sanctioned the reestablishment of the electoral law in Crotia.

ITALY.—The bombardment of Cittella Monta commenced on the 20th.

Gen Fergola notified Gen. Cialdini that the works commenced against the citadel were in violation of the convention between him and Garabaldi, and that he would bombard the city. Cialdini responded that for every inhabitant killed, he would order an officer of the garrison of the citadel to be shot, and that he considered Fergola a rebel.

HOLSTEIN.—The King has prorogued the chambers consequent on the resignation of the ministry.

POLAND.—Warsaw presents a gloomy appearance, everybody wearing mourning. The citizens Committee of Safety had issued a proclamation requesting the maintenance of order. Over a hundred thousand persons attended the funeral of those killed during the late disturbance. The troops were kept within the barracks, and everybody was orderly.

A petition is being signed for the reestablishment of the Polish Constitution.

RUSSIA.—It is said that the emancipation of the serfs will be publicly proclaimed during the Lent season.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—At London the rates of discount ranged from 5 to 6 per cent. discount. Illinois R. R. had declined to 27½@27 per cent discount.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—In Convention this morning a committee of one from each Congressional district was elected to call the Convention together, previous to the 3d Monday in December, if the public exigencies require it.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the border States Convention: Hamilton R. Gamble, John B. Henderson, William A. Hall, James H. Moss, William Douglas, Littleberry Hendricks and Wm. G. Pomeroy.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the President of the Convention to transmit a certified copy of the proceedings of the Convention to the President of the United States and Governor of each State.

The Convention then adjourned till the third Monday in December.

The following from an editorial in the *Republican* is a very fair resume of the proceedings of the Convention: "The voice of Missouri has been spoken through a Convention enrolled for that purpose. It most vociferously pronounced that further concessions should be made with a view to a restoration of the Union, and states difinitely that these concessions should have the Crittenden resolution for their basis. It declares that union would be imperilled by the use of force, on the part of the Federal Government, against the people of the seceded States, and especially advises the federal troops to be withdrawn from States where collision is threatened. Firm and steady in its expression, it declares for a National Convention, in the hope that its deliberations may result in measures which will secure that object. The same voice has consistently pronounced that there is at present no adequate cause for retiring from the Union, and refuses at this time to pledge Missouri to secession, even in the event that the rest of the border States secede, or that no plan of adjustment will be acceded to by the North. The inference may be drawn from the action of the Convention, that Missouri is in favor of any peaceable mode of adjustment calculated to call back the seceded States, and, in default of obtaining such measure, as favors steps for bringing about a peaceable separation between the Union and the Southern Confederacy.—Also, her mind is in a state as to the question of retiring from the Union on the happening of the contingencies which have been mentioned."

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The following additional particulars of the accident and burning of the western mail on the Pennsylvania railroad have been obtained: The accident occurred on Wednesday night about two miles east of Huntingdon. The baggage and mail cars on this train were all in one, the car having a partition separating the compartments. There were 35 mail pouches. Among them were the St. Louis mail of the 15th, the Cincinnati mail of the 20th, the Toledo mail of the 20th and the Columbus and Pittsburgh mails of the same date; besides those, there were smaller mails from several towns. The pouches were for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Washington. The Harrisburg mail was in 5 bags and were all saved without damage. The Washington letters were in a great part applications from the West for office, though the addresses and signatures were so nearly destroyed as to be illegible. They will be sent to the dead letter office. Money letters were sometimes seen half consumed. In one case, an epistle containing twenty ten dollar bills and one five dollar bill was burned squarely in half, leaving the half of every note perfectly legible while the rest was completely consumed. A special post office agent left the city to-day to proceed to the scene of the accident and secure the remains of the letters and such other government property as may be worth saving.

BOSTON, March 22.—The Schooner Sarah Ann, of Rock Island, has been destroyed by fire. The Captain and one of the crew were drowned.

The storm continues. One foot of snow had fallen, and railroad travel is interrupted in all directions.

NEW ORLEANS.—All vessels are prohibited by proclamation, from furnishing supplies to war vessels of Pensacola or Pickens, under forfeiture of confiscation.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 22.—SENATE.—Mr. Douglas's resolution calling for information relative to the forts, &c., was taken up.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, resumed and concluded his remarks in favor of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States, arguing that there is danger of collision unless a treaty is negotiated. We cannot bring them back to the Union by coercion of arms. If we do not recognize the independence of these States, foreign nations will, and this would be calculated to produce a collision between the two sections of the country.

Mr. How, of Wisconsin, opposed the resolution of Mr. Douglas, first, because it seemed to him, so far, at least, as the mover of it was concerned, to be wholly unnecessary, for it appeared to him from the Senator's argument, that he already possessed the information he sought to obtain. He was also opposed to it for the reason that he was not satisfied that the Secretary of War has the information desired. But a short time had elapsed since the latter entered on the duties of his office. He was not at all certain that the Secretary of War has the minute information which the resolution calls for. It would not be a very remarkable circumstance if he had not. It was a little peculiar that this information should be called for in the very beginning of this administration and not in the evening light of the late administration. He was opposed to the resolution for another reason: he was not entirely convinced of the wisdom of giving to the country the intelligence which the resolution demands.—They heard remarks every day showing a design to belittle the Government, and the people of the United States. They were told that the nation is not equal to this emergency, or that enterprise: that you abandon this position or that section: that you have not force enough to hold it, &c. As the Senator from Kentucky had said, you must abandon all the States which have abjured the authority of the nation, because you have not force enough to maintain your authority there, and only enough to irritate. It seems to him that this was strong language to be used by Representatives of the United States, here or elsewhere. He was not prepared to say these things, but he hardly thought, with due respect, that it was becoming to our friends. We are not accustomed to hear it. We have been in the habit of hearing that our Government extends its authority to the utmost limits of the country defending itself against any and every national foe in the world. This has been the proper American idea. He hoped that in a very few months it would again be the universal idea. We have now an administration, with it, has been proclaimed an earnest desire and fixed purpose to maintain the authority of the U. S., not the authority of this or that section, merely, but by peaceful means, if peaceful means will suffice. It seemed to him Mr Howe, that this course of the Senator furnished aid to the enemies and not to the friends of the country. He would admonish Senators that if another resolution is to be thrust upon us, we shall take especial care that the future historian shall not be compelled to record that with the friends of the United States were found the semblance of the cow boys of the revolution. His, Mr. Howe's party had done nothing to create apprehension alluded to by the Senator from Illinois. They were in no way responsible for it. As to Mr. Douglas' proposition to amend the Constitution he objected to it for the admission it contained, viz: That the fraternity can be maintained only by adjusting certain amendments to the fundamental law. This is not the proper method of bringing about fraternity, for it approved by only a portion of the people of the Union, it would be disapproved by the remainder of them. A Constitution to be satisfactory, must receive the assent of the whole country. We have such a Constitution now, and why should not the people continue to be satisfied with that? Without concluding his remarks, Mr. Howe gave way to executive session.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 22.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: J. W. Nye, of N. Y., governor of Nevada; Rufus King, Minister Resident at Rome; Bradford R. Wood, Minister resident at Denmark. Anson Burlingame, Minister to Austria; Elisha C. Crosby, Minister resident at Guatemala; J. Putnam, Consul to Havre; Freeman H. Morse, Consul at London; Jas. H. Anderson, of Ohio, Consul at Hamburg; Francis H. Moody, receiver of public moneys, at Little Rock; Lieut. Hartstaff, Assistant Adj. General with rank of Captain; Sidney F. Von Bonhorst, Postmaster at Pittsburgh; John J. Cochrane, Postmaster at Lancaster, Pa.; Warren W. Huntington, Postmaster at Galena, Illinois; Edward C. David, Postmaster at Dubuque, Iowa; James F. Abraham, Postmaster at Burlington, Iowa; David G. Rose, Marshal for Indiana.

The rumors of the non-evacuation of Fort Sumter are supposed to be put forth for political effect. It is positively certain that it will be abandoned

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ORIGINAL TALE.

[Written for the Pittsburgh Post.]

JEANIE MANSEL.

BY ELIZA H. BARKER.

On the Southern coast of Scotland, within a few miles of a thriving town, lived the family who are the subjects of the following simple tale. Their business, like their neighbors, was that of fishing, and they depended on their sales in town for procuring them the necessaries of life. The family of "Old Mansel" was respected by all who knew them for their exemplary conduct and constant industry, and they were beginning to reap the fruits of both, in the quiet enjoyment of comfort and plenty in their humble home

Jeanie, the old man's daughter, was a lovely girl of seventeen, with curling brown hair, a laughing blue eye, skin as white as the foam of the waves she looked upon, and a heart warm and trusting as a child's. Philip, her only brother, was a stout, hale young man of twenty, frank and generous in his disposition, but of rather hasty temper. He loved Jeanie more tenderly than would be expected of one whose mind could have had but little to soften or polish it.

The day the tale opens old Mansel and his son had gone with their night's fishing to town. While there, a storm arose, and though it had gradually subsided, yet the flashing lightning and the gushes of wind, mingled with showers of drenching rain, made it a disagreeable, if not a dangerous night on the bay.

"Does the storm slack, Jeanie;" said the aged mother, who sat spinning by the fire, to her daughter, who was watching the sea, raising and foaming on the beach; "is there any sign of the boat."

"There is something, mother, on the sea, but whether father's boat or not I cannot yet tell."

"Look close, my child, between the flashes, and see if she has the white board around her deck."

"Yes' mother, yes," cried Jeanie, "she rides the water like a gull."

"Thank God for them;" said the old woman, "a sorrowful world would we have, Jeanie, to struggle through, if this storm carried away your father and my only help. I say God preserve them; their lives are in His hands." The old woman turned to the turf fire and was silent. A gentle tap was heard at the window and the maiden turned as her mother, but she had not heard it. Something, however, seemed to agitate the maiden, for when her mother turned to her to speak, her face was flushed and troubled.

"What, Jeanie, any thing the matter? Do you see the boat now?"

"Yes, mother, they are landing—I can just tell them by the lightning—they will soon be home."

The old woman raised her eyes in thanks, then turning to her daughter, said, "Now, Jeanie, I'll speak to you about the young Squire Seagrove. Ye know well that mild and polite as he is, ye cannot expect to be his wife—ye never need, any way—I'd as soon look for ye to wed the King's son."

"And why so?" answered the blushing girl, "he is alone and no one to cross his will; his father and mother are dead, and you know, mother, my father is a decent man, and why, if he sees fit, may'nt I be mistress of Seagrove."

"Jeanie, Jeanie, I tell you he has no notion of marriage—leave an old woman alone to read young men's hearts. Listen to my words in time, simple girl, and look around for one of your own rank in life."

"Mother, I will obey you in all things, still I think Seagrove is not as bad as ye believe."

"They are coming, Jeanie, I hear steps; open the door and look out."

Jeanie opened the door—Seagrove was there—he had tapped at the window for her to come out, and had heard the conversation within.

"Jeanie," said he, "why does your mother think so badly of me?"

"You have heard her say," said Jeanie, "but what do you want to say to me here, this terrible night. It will displease my mother if she knows that you are here; let me go in."

"Not just now, Jeanie, but what a terrible night on the bay" said he, drawing her arm in his and leading her away from the door she had closed behind her. "Are your father and Philip from home yet?"

"They are coming," said she, "I saw them on the beach, but, indeed, James, I must go in, my mother will be uneasy."

"I came," continued he, "to find if they were safe, I was afraid of the storm on the bay."

"What a storm it was in the water; I saw the boat struggling and plunging in the waves, and see, yet the lightning is flashing from the heavens in floods. I'll be all wet, if I stay out any longer."

"Well, Jeanie, wait one minute, I'll tell you my plan: I'll carry you off; we'll be married, and then we'll send for the old folks and Philip to Seagrove. Come, Jeanie, all is ready; here is the carriage, They were just at its door, though I had not heard them approach. Come, jump in," said he, opening the door, "twill be the prettiest surprise in the world; they both think ill of me, but I'll surprise them."

"No, no, their consent would be better."

"There's no doubt of this, Jeanie, and if there is, they'll soon forgive us."

"But my mother will be uneasy."

"Only for to-night, Jeanie, and surely you do not doubt me," taking her hand, and looking closely into her anxious and bashful face.

"No," said Jeanie, "but—

"But what, timid girl; here we go," he lifted her up, jumped in, the door of the coach was closed with a slap of triumph, and in a few minutes the carriage was out of sight of Joe Mansel's dwelling.

"Well, wife" said old Joe, as he entered the door, "we have had a hard, but a good day's work. We have had a rough sea and wet jackets, but our fish sold well to-day; and I tell ye, Philip, I thought the landlord's daughter spoered at you over much, for just a curious maiden; I would'nt wonder if ye'd make a match of it yet. Ould Blachford let me a new lease, Cathline; faith we're in luck, nineteen shillings a year, and a long lease of it; but come, good wife, we're could and hungry, call Jeanie, and give us our late supper."

"Where have you left Jeanie, husband," said she, "she went out to see if you were coming just now."

"She's about somewhere;" said the old man, "come, Philip, let us stow away our tackle in the corner."

Cathline prepared their meal, and went out to seek Jeanie. "Husband," said she, returning again, "Jeanie is not about, why on earth did'nt you bring her in with you; a braw night to gad to her neighbors."

"Why, wife, we did'nt see her at all," said the father, "and its not Jeanie would go and gossip at her neighbors; come, son, we'll look around for her."

"That silliton, Seagrove;" said Philip, starting up, "father, that was the sound of carriage wheels."

"Then she's gone forever," said the father, "but she may be about the beach—Jeanie is not deceitful." He sprang out of the door, the young man followed, they searched all around, but in vain; Jeanie was gone. "Have you found her, son," said the mother, scarce expecting an answer.

"Mother, the pride of your days is gone; she will be a shame and a sorrow to us all; my sister, my own dear Jeanie!" He sat down and clasped his hands over his face.

The old woman had not till that moment felt the certainty of her loss, and when her son said she would be a shame and a sorrow she burst out, "Jeanie a shame and a sorrow—the pride of my eyes—the joy of my heart. My curse upon the spoiler—it sy he never know peace—may his hearth be desolate—may he die, and there be none to mourn him. But why should I curse—it will do no good—my child—my child—Oh, why did you leave me alone, and to sorrow in my old age?"—

The son sprang up, and left the cabin. He seemed to be unable to listen to the lamentations of his mother, who continued wailing and mourning, cursing the destroyer who had robbed her of her child. She did not see her husband that night. He came in towards morning, his clothes drenched with r